



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/509,734	03/25/2005	Koichi Moriyama	259705US90PCT	9813
22850 7590 02/22/2010 OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, L.L.P. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
EXAMINER YIGDALL, MICHAEL J				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2192				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
02/22/2010		ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentdocket@oblon.com  
oblonpat@oblon.com  
jgardner@oblon.com

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/509,734

**Applicant(s)**

MORIYAMA ET AL.

**Examiner**

Michael J. Yigdall

**Art Unit**

2192

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 December 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SI/202)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/03/2009

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office action is responsive to Applicant's reply filed on December 2, 2009. Claims 1-12 are pending.

***Response to Amendment***

2. The perfecting of Applicant's foreign priority claim is acknowledged (see Applicant's remarks, page 2). Accordingly, the rejections of claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) relying upon U.S. Patent No. 7,007,049 to Peng (the "Peng '049" reference) are withdrawn. However, new ground(s) of rejection are presented below.

***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection set forth below.

***Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-7, 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,687,901 to Imamatsu (already of record, "Imamatsu") in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,100,011 to Winters et al. (already of record, "Winters") and in view of European Pub. No. EP 1164476 A2 to Kishimoto (cited on IDS dated 11/03/2009, "Kishimoto").

With respect to claim 1 (previously presented), Imamatsu teaches a communication terminal including a rewritable non-volatile memory and a rewritable volatile memory (see, for example, mobile terminal device 10 in FIG. 3 and column 4, lines 47-49, which shows that the device includes main memory 23 comprising a rewritable non-volatile flash ROM and a rewritable volatile RAM), the communication terminal comprising:

means for limiting operation of software using the rewritable volatile memory and securing an area required for storing an update file in the rewritable volatile memory before receiving the update file from a software management server (see, for example, step S53 in FIG. 8 and column 11, lines 18-21, which shows limiting the operation of control software 43, and see, for example, column 6, lines 62-64, which shows allocating a download buffer 44 for storing an update file before receiving the update file from a software supply device 50).

Imamatsu illustrates that the download buffer 44 is an area in the rewritable non-volatile flash ROM (see, for example, FIG. 4A) rather than in the rewritable volatile RAM.

Nonetheless, one of ordinary skill in the art could, with predictable results, implement the teachings of Imamatsu such that the download buffer 44 is an area in the rewritable volatile RAM. For example, in an analogous art, Winters teaches a communication terminal comprising a rewritable non-volatile flash memory and a rewritable volatile RAM (see, for example, column 8, lines 24-29). Winters further teaches that an area for storing an update file is secured in the rewritable volatile RAM (see, for example, column 7, lines 56-60).

Therefore, as Winters suggests, it would have been obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Imamatsu such that the means for securing secures an area required for storing the update file in the rewritable volatile

memory. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been prompted to do so to further minimize the size of the rewritable non-volatile memory, as Imamatsu suggests (see, for example, column 7, lines 14-19).

Imamatsu teaches receiving update file information that includes size information (see, for example, FIG. 11 and column 10, lines 29-41), and further describes that the download buffer 44 reflects the size of the update file (see, for example, FIG. 6 and column 8, lines 33-47).

To the extent that Imamatsu does not explicitly describe that the operation of the software is limited and that the area required for storing the update file is secured in response to the received updated file information, such an implementation would have been obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, in an analogous art, Kishimoto teaches a communication terminal and a software management server (see, for example, FIG. 5 and paragraph [0073]). Kishimoto further teaches securing, in response to file information received from the software management server, an area in memory of the communication terminal required for storing the file (see, for example, paragraphs [0098]-[0101]).

Therefore, as Kishimoto suggests, it would have been obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Imamatsu such that the means for limiting operation of software using the rewritable volatile memory and securing an area required for storing the update file in the rewritable memory does so in response to received update file information. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been prompted to allocate or reserve an area in memory large enough to store the update file, as Kishimoto suggests (see, for example, paragraphs [0098]-[0101]).

Imamatsu in view of Winters and Kishimoto further teaches or suggests:

means for requesting transfer of the update file to the software management server after the area required for storing the update file in the rewritable volatile memory is secured (see, for example, step S45 in FIG. 8 and column 10, lines 1-5, which shows requesting transfer of the update file);

means for receiving the update file from the software management server, and storing the update file in the rewritable volatile memory (see, for example, step S46 in FIG. 8 and column 10, lines 56-59, which shows receiving and storing the update file in the download buffer 44);  
and

means for rewriting software stored in the rewritable non-volatile memory that is directly executed, with the update file stored in the rewritable volatile memory (see, for example, column 11, line 65 to column 12, which shows rewriting the control software 43 with the update file stored in the download buffer 44, and see, for example, FIG. 4A, which shows that the control software 43 is stored in the rewritable non-volatile flash ROM).

With respect to claim 2 (previously presented), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Imamatsu in view of Winters and Kishimoto further teaches or suggests that the means for receiving stores the update file in the area of the rewritable volatile memory, secured by limiting the operation of software which uses the rewritable volatile memory (see, for example, column 7, lines 20-23, which shows that the update file is stored in the download buffer 44 and that use of the download buffer 44 is limited to storing the update file).

With respect to claim 3 (previously presented), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Imamatsu in view of Winters and Kishimoto further teaches or suggests:

means for receiving the update file information, including size information of the update file from the software management server (see, for example, FIG. 11 and column 10, lines 29-41, which shows receiving the size and other update file information from the software supply device 50),

wherein the means for limiting secures the area for storing the update file in the rewritable volatile memory on the basis of the size information included in the update file information (see, for example, column 7, lines 20-23, which shows that use of the download buffer 44 is limited to storing the update file, and see, for example, FIG. 6 and column 8, lines 33-47, which shows that the download buffer 44 is based on the size information).

With respect to claim 4 (previously presented), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Imamatsu in view of Winters and Kishimoto further teaches or suggests:

means for storing identification information of the communication terminal (see, for example, column 5, lines 1-4, which shows that the mobile terminal device 10 stores identification information); and

means for transmitting the stored identification information of the communication terminal to the software management server (see, for example, column 5, lines 1-4 and 25-28, which shows transmitting the identification information to a base station 103 and the software supply device 50).

With respect to claim 5 (previously presented), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Imamatsu in view of Winters and Kishimoto further teaches or suggests:

means for storing identification information of the software stored in the rewritable non-volatile memory (see, for example, FIG. 5 and column 8, lines 5-8, which shows storing version identification information of the control software 43); and

means for transmitting the stored identification information of the software to the software management server (see, for example, step S41 in FIG. 7 and column 9, lines 35-39, which shows transmitting the version identification information to the software supply device 50).

With respect to claim 6 (previously presented), the rejection of claim 5 is incorporated, and Imamatsu in view of Winters and Kishimoto further teaches or suggests that the means for receiving receives a differential file, transmitted from the software management server on the basis of the identification information of the software (see, for example, column 7, lines 23-25, which shows receiving a differential file in the form of a patch).

With respect to claim 7 (previously presented), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Imamatsu in view of Winters and Kishimoto further teaches or suggests that the means for receiving receives the update file by wireless communication (see, for example, FIG. 2 and column 3, lines 17-34, which shows that the update file is received over wireless communication channels).

With respect to claim 9 (previously presented), the claim is directed to a computer-readable medium that is analogous to elements recited in claim 1 (see the rejection of claim 1 above).



With respect to claim 10 (previously presented), the claim is directed to a system comprising elements that are analogous to elements recited in claim 1 (see the rejection of claim 1 above).

6. Claims 8 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imamatsu in view of Winters and Kishimoto, as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, respectively, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,381,741 to Shaw (already of record, "Shaw").

With respect to claim 8 (previously presented), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Imamatsu in view of Winters and Kishimoto further teaches or suggests:

means for judging whether a rewrite of the software is successful (see, for example, column 12, lines 38-45, which shows judging whether or not the rewriting succeeds).

Imamatsu describes retrying the update if the rewriting fails (see, for example, column 12, lines 38-45), but does not explicitly describe:

means for performing wire communication with a software restoration apparatus for restoring the software by transferring the software to the rewritable non-volatile memory, when the means for judging judges that the rewrite of the software executed by the software rewrite means fails; and

means for receiving the software from the software restoration apparatus and storing the software in the rewritable non-volatile memory.

Nonetheless, one of ordinary skill in the art could incorporate such means into the teachings of Imamatsu with predictable results. For example, in an analogous art, Shaw teaches a communication terminal and a software restoration apparatus (see, for example, FIG. 1). Shaw

further teaches performing wire communication (see, for example, column 3, lines 13-19) and receiving software from the software restoration apparatus (see, for example, column 4, lines 44-49) after judging that the software stored in the communication terminal is corrupt (see, for example, column 3, line 66 to column 4, line 5).

Therefore, as Shaw suggests, it would have been obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Imamatsu such that the communication terminal comprises means for performing wire communication with a software restoration apparatus and means for receiving the software from the software restoration apparatus. Such an implementation would provide the ability to restore corrupted software, as Shaw suggests (see, for example, column 5, line 63 to column 6, line 2).

With respect to claim 12 (previously presented), the claim is directed to a system comprising elements that are analogous to elements recited in claim 8 (see the rejection of claim 8 above).

7. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imamatsu in view of Winters and Kishimoto, as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,959,436 to Peng (already of record, "Peng '436").

With respect to claim 11 (previously presented), the rejection of claim 10 is incorporated, and Imamatsu in view of Winters and Kishimoto further teaches or suggests that the communication terminal further includes

means for storing identification information of the software stored in the rewritable non-volatile memory (see, for example, FIG. 5 and column 8, lines 5-8, which shows storing version identification information of the control software 43),

means for transmitting the identification information of the stored software, to the software management server (see, for example, step S41 in FIG. 7 and column 9, lines 35-39, which shows transmitting the version identification information to the software supply device 50).

Imamatsu further teaches that the means for receiving the update file receives a differential file transmitted by the software management server (see, for example, column 7, lines 23-25, which shows receiving a differential file in the form of a patch), but does not explicitly describe that the software management server further includes

means for producing a differential file of the update software of the software on the basis of the identification information of the software transmitted from the communication terminal,

means for transmitting the differential file to the communication terminal.

Nonetheless, one of ordinary skill in the art could incorporate such means into the teachings of Imamatsu with predictable results. For example, in an analogous art, Peng '436 teaches a communication terminal and a software management server (see, for example, FIG. 1). Peng '436 further teaches producing a differential file to update the software stored in the communication terminal (see, for example, column 15, lines 61-67).

Therefore, as Peng '436 suggests, it would have been obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Imamatsu such that the software management server includes means for producing and transmitting a differential file.

Such an implementation would optimize transmission of the update file, as Peng '436 suggests (see, for example, column 11, lines 60-66).

***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant's disclosure (see the attached Notice of References Cited).
9. Applicant's submission of an information disclosure statement under 37 CFR 1.97(c) on November 3, 2009 prompted the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 609.04(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael J. Yigdall whose telephone number is (571) 272-3707. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on (571) 272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Michael J. Yigdall/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2192